

country, and the people of New York, during the terrorist attacks of September 11.

The New York Customs Service was on the front lines on September 11. Their office, located at 6 World Trade Center was evacuated and later destroyed in the towers' collapse.

Despite this, the men and women who work at Customs, a number of whom I am proud to call my constituents, ensured at great personal risk, the safe evacuation of their offices and surrounding offices. They then continued to work with local and national public safety officers to coordinate and assist the search and rescue and later recovery efforts.

The men and women of the Customs Service deserve our utmost thanks and respect for their remarkable service.

But in addition to these proclamations, we need to provide real tangible support for our Customs officials. By that, I mean mandating the return of the Custom's New York Office back to Manhattan.

I have many constituents who work for the Customs Service, and belong to the National Treasury Employees Union 183. We all applaud Customs for quickly relocating these employees, my constituents, to alternative work sites at Kennedy Airport and Newark, NJ. But it is integral for the Nation, for the city and for Customs employees that a new permanent Customs Office is set up in Manhattan.

For the day-to-day officers of the Customs Service, our Nation's primary enforcement agency protecting our borders, this new duty station in New Jersey causes tremendous—and needless—burdens.

In addition, the U.S. Customs Service must have a Manhattan presence. As a life-long New Yorker I am very concerned about the possibility of companies using September 11 as an excuse to flee New York City and I have been working with the city and State to prevent this from happening. As an agency of the Federal Government, the Customs Service should set an example to private companies, and show them that New York is still the greatest city in the world and the capital of international business. By not having an office in Manhattan, the opposite is suggested.

The men and women of the Customs Service helped to alleviate the fears of our country on and right after September 11. It was fear that the terrorists were counting on to defeat us, and precisely what we must not allow to win. Those fears will be further mitigated by the return of businesses to New York City, and the Customs Service must be one office leading the way.

Madam Speaker, in conclusion I thank the efforts of the gentleman from Oklahoma in introducing this measure and allowing this House to pay tribute to these men and women who have done so much to help New Yorkers and the country. I thank you all, and I assure you that we will not forget what you have done.

Mr. WELLER. Madam Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. BIGGERT). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. WELLER) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 385.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof)

the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COMMUNICATION FROM CONSTITUENT SERVICE REPRESENTATIVE FOR HON. CHARLES F. BASS, MEMBER OF CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from Madeline Saulnier, Constituent Service Representative for the Honorable CHARLES F. BASS, Member of Congress:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, April 17, 2002.

Hon. J. DENNIS HASTERT,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: This is to formally notify you, pursuant to Rule VIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, that I have been served with a grand jury subpoena for testimony issued by the United States District Court for the District of New Hampshire.

After consultation with the Office of General Counsel, I have determined that it is consistent with the precedents and privileges of the House to comply with the subpoena.

Sincerely,

MADELINE SAULNIER,
Constituent Service Representative for
Congressman Charles F. Bass of New
Hampshire.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 6 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 59 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until approximately 6 p.m.

□ 1800

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. OTTER) at 6 p.m.

PERIODIC REPORT ON NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO SIGNIFICANT NARCOTICS TRAFFICKERS CENTERED IN COLOMBIA—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 107-202)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

As required by section 401(c) of the National Emergencies Act, 50 U.S.C. 1641(c) and 204(c) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. 1703(c), I transmit herewith a 6-month periodic report that my Administration has prepared on the national

emergency with respect to significant narcotics traffickers centered in Colombia that was declared in Executive Order 12978 of October 21, 1995.

GEORGE W. BUSH.
THE WHITE HOUSE, April 23, 2002.

KEEPING CHILDREN AND FAMILIES SAFE ACT OF 2002

Mr. HOEKSTRA. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3839) to reauthorize the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 3839

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Keeping Children and Families Safe Act of 2002".

TITLE I—CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION AND RELATED PROGRAMS

Subtitle A—Amendments to the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act

CHAPTER 1—GENERAL PROGRAM

SEC. 101. ADVISORY BOARD ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT.

Section 102 of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (42 U.S.C. 5102) is repealed.

SEC. 102. NATIONAL CLEARINGHOUSE FOR INFORMATION RELATING TO CHILD ABUSE.

(a) FUNCTIONS.—Section 103(b)(1) of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (42 U.S.C. 5104(b)(1)) is amended by striking "all programs, including private programs, that show promise of success" and inserting "all effective programs, including private programs, that show promise of success and the potential for broad-scale implementation and replication".

(b) COORDINATION WITH AVAILABLE RESOURCES.—Section 103(c)(1) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 5104(c)(1)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (E), by striking "and" at the end;

(2) by redesignating subparagraph (F) as subparagraph (G); and

(3) by inserting after subparagraph (E) the following:

"(F) collect and disseminate information that describes best practices being used throughout the Nation for making appropriate referrals related to, and addressing, the physical, developmental, and mental health needs of abused and neglected children; and".

SEC. 103. RESEARCH AND ASSISTANCE ACTIVITIES.

(a) RESEARCH.—Section 104(a) of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (42 U.S.C. 5105(a)) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraph (2) as paragraph (4);

(2) by redesignating paragraph (1)(D) as paragraph (2) (and redesignating the corresponding items contained therein accordingly) and moving such paragraph two ems to the left;

(3) in paragraph (1)—

(A) in the first sentence of the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by inserting "including longitudinal research," after "interdisciplinary program of research";

(B) in subparagraph (B), by inserting at the end before the semicolon the following: "including the effects of abuse and neglect on a child's development and the identification of successful early intervention services or other services that are needed";